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Power Station in the USSR

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Military Training

- On 22 December 1951, at a provincial meeting of the North Korean Labor Party near Haeju, a directive dated 15 December from the Central Committee of the NKLP was announced. The directive stated that the Presidium of the Central Committee had ordered approximately 100,000 Korean youths recruited for academic study in the Soviet Union. Men and women between 17 and 28 years of age were desired for this group. The district parties were to submit their lists by 25 January 1952 to the county parties, who in turn would submit the lists to their military mobilization sections.
- The quotas for each province prescribed by the Central Committee for the recruitment of North Korean youths were as follows:

North Hamkyong	20,000
South Hamkyong	15,000
Kangwon	5,000
North Pyongan	20,000
South Pyongan	15,000
Chakang	17,000
Hwanghae	8,000
Total	100,000

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- In Hwanghae Province over fifty students of the P'yongyang Second Senior Middle School and the Sariwon Agricultural College were assigned to assist the labor parties in the compulsory recruitment of the students. Although the authorities maintained that the young men and women were being recruited to study in the Soviet Union, the real purpose of the program was to conscript them for military training at the new North Korean People's military training

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centers in the Myohyang-san (126-13, 39-58) (BV-6227) area. The Myohyang-san military training centers were established by the North Korean Military Committee in December 1951.

Power Station

4. In the spring of 1946, 5,000 young North Korean men, in response to a recruiting drive by the North Korean government, were sent to an electric power station near the Ural River (47-00, 51-48) in the Soviet Union. From 1946 to March 1950 Chinese and other Koreans were sent to the same district and by March 1950 there were about 100,000 Koreans and 300,000 Chinese laborers in the area. The production of the Ural power station during the winter of 1950 was estimated at 550,000 kilowatts. The power produced by this station was used mostly for munitions factories in the area.

5. In mid-May 1951 [redacted] the Soviet government had ordered the repatriation of seventy percent of the Koreans to North Korea. This was done in late May 1951, but instead of the men going directly to Korea, they were placed in military camps of the 207 Military Training Center of the Korean Volunteer Army near Fengt'ien (123-26, 41-47), Manchuria, and given two months' of military training.¹ After the military training was completed, the returned laborers were sent to North Korea and integrated into the North Korean People's Army.

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1. [redacted] Comment. [redacted] Korean laborers who had gone to the Soviet Union in 1945 were mustered into the North Korean army in May 1951 and were being trained at Fengt'ien and Yülinp'u in Manchuria in September 1951. [redacted]

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